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Wenther Forecast for Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, July 5.-For Oklahoma and Indian Territory: Fair weather; southerly winds.
For Missouri: Increasing cloudiness; southerly For Kansas and Nebraska: Partly cloudy weather,

with occasional showers; cooler; southerly winds, be OUR LOSSES AT SANTIAGO.

The latest reports from Santiago indicate that the American losses in the two days' land fighting were much heavier than at first supposed. It is estimated that the number of killed and wounded, Americans and Cubans, was at least 1,800 men. Of this total it is inevitable that there should have been several hundred fatalities.

These terrible casualties bring profound serrow to the nation. Hundreds of homes will be made desolate by the news from the front. But there is comfort in the fact that our losses were fruitful of victory. The number of dead and wounded is a more eloquent tribute to the heroism of the American soldiers than could be paid in song or story. It tells a tale of aggressive, resistless fighting in the face of great disadvantages. The number of officers among the fallen is an especially significant commentary upon the bravery and faithfulness of our military leaders.

The situation of our soldiers in front of Santiago is particularly distressing. The burying of the dead, the care of the wounded and a large number of sick, and the strengthening of the intrenchments and artillery have given them serious employment since the cessation of hostilities. The refusal of the Spaniards to remove their fallen soldiers from the field has added a strange horror to the surroundings, while the serious illness of General Shafter must have a depressing effect. No one doubts the courage of the men, however, for that has been attested under the most persistent and deadly fire. The fall of Santiago must be near at hand, and with the surrender of the city will be completed a great chapter in American history, a chapter whose brilliancy will be shared between the wonderful exploit of our fleet and the heroism and fortitude of our land

SOME PRASES OF SPANISH TYRANNY

The Cubans and the Philippine islanders are not the only people who have suffered from Spanish tyranny of one form or anin all iron and steel manufactures we are other. The factional differences and com-Mr. Norman warns his country to take plexities of the nation have confused and heed of the huge balances of trade that inturidated even the government officials. are coming Americanward, for they indi-Those who should have the highest authority in the kingdom have been afraid cate the decadence of British manufacturing and the rise of American competition. dictates of prudence. The ignorance and unreasonable confidence of the people prevented a policy calculated to avert war. Had this not been true, the queen regent and the Spanish cabinet would never have allowed the opening of hostil-

In turn, both the people and the high officials of Spain are shamefully inappreciative of the heroism of their soldiers and marines. It has been demonstrated in varlous ways that the defeated Spaniard would rather be a prisoner in the hands of his enemy than to be returned to the mercy of his countrymen. In the loss of the Asiatic squadron the Spaniards suffered such chagrin that they found no compensation in the splendid heroism of sound artistic reasons than most city halls Admiral Montejo and his seamen, who going up in Europe to-day. Better taste stood by their guns until every vessel was destroyed and many of them went down binding of their books than is generally with colors flying. Montejo's safety was secured only by the friendly offices of our are to-day dressed with greater elegance

A few days ago the officers and crew of less my eye deceives me, the race of Amera gunboat, which had taken refuge in one of the rivers emptying into Manila bay, found themselves so hard pressed by the insurgents that they dropped down stream and surrendered to one of Dewey's officers, recognizing the futility of fighting even one of the American ships. These men were offered their liberty on parole, but refused, declaring that they dare not brave the wrath of their countrymen for having

There is reason to believe that so muc pressure was brought upon Admiral Cervera by those who judged of his position at long range, that in desperation he tool fatal chances with Sampson's fleet. This much is certain, that the refusal, thus far, of General Linares to surrender Santiago is mainly due to the fact that his for an opinion as to the advisability of position has been so misrepresented by holding this season's crop of wheat for the one-sided reports sent to Madrid that higher prices. At all times there are so he dares not yield to General Shafter's demand, for fear of his own people. General Blanco is said to have threatened to live judgment as to the future prices from commit suicide rather than personally surrender Havana.

What a contrast between the spirit of Spain toward her army and that of the United States toward its defenders! And how pointedly this difference typities the superiority of the American civilization,

ONE ENGLISHMAN'S VIEW.

Mr. Henry Norman, the English authoand journalist, is contributing to current literature some articles upon American affairs which are highly interesting-not alone because they gratify our pride in their complimentary character, but also because they contain some intelligent comparisons which enable us to judge of our own progress and realize some of the things in which we are lacking.

Mr. Norman declares that the observant visitor to America must be impressed first with the remarkable development of what may be called applied intelligence. Not only is there an extraordinary fertility of invention, but also an instant readiness on everybody's part to make use of the things invented. "In Europe, when we have a certain 'fitment' in house or office that serves its purpose well, we are satisfied with it and go on with our work. If snybody comes along with something rathgr better, work upon him as a nuisance. year since 1891 and we will not be able to lined up with the boys, trying to look sorry

The thing we have is quite good enough. spare enough from our crop of 1898 to In America it seems that a man will try bring the world's available supply up to an object one day and throw it away the the usual quantity unless the other wheat producing countries produce more than av- start." next for something a trifle more convenient or expeditious." In illustration of this Mr. crage crops, a possibility that is not in-Norman declares that upon each of his dicated by present reports. visits to America he finds a constant improvement in the telephone. The instrument

has grown smaller, neater, more graceful,

until to-day as it stands on an American

desk it might be a flower holder. "In some

of the best parts of London to-day you can-

not have a telephone at all, and when you

do it is the ugly box arrangement of ten

years ago. I call upon a journalist friend

in New York. Upon his desk stands an

elegant apparatus through which he con-

verses every afternoon with Washington

and Chicago. In a London newspaper of-

fice you might as well look for a machine

for making liquid air. The street cars are

another example. When I was here a short

time ago, the system of traction was by

underground cable. This is already becom-

ing extinct. The cars themselves, too, are

often marvels of comfort and light. In

London there is not, so far as I know, a

single street car propelled by any me-

chanical means, and they are the dim and

dirty vehicles of a quarter of a century

ago. Another striking example is build-

ers' hardware. Locks, hinges, sash pul-

leys, window fasteners, bath-fittings and

the like are years ahead of us. There is

not a hotel in all Europe-I do not believe

there is a private house-in which things

are as graceful and serviceable as they are

in the hotel at which I stayed in New

York. On this visit I noticed a new fitting

on the wall of the bathroom. It was an

electric heater for curling frons! I stood

before it in amazement. There is not a

building in London, indeed not in Europe,

constructed with the ingenuity, the conve-

nience, the elegance of some of the new

big buildings in Broadway. I happen to

be interested at this moment in house

catalogues of every kind. The farm offers

another set of examples. Since we are be-

Ing ruined by the competition of the West-

ern prairie it is obvious that we should

employ every possible appliance to get

more and cheaper produce from our land.

The facts are the exact opposite. Ameri-

can agricultural machinery has revolution-

where we did thirty or fifty years ago.

hedgehogs suck cows. My own man suffo-

cates his bees at the end of each season,

because he says they get lazy and are not

worth keeping. The most convenient im-

plement I own is an American horse-hoe

Mr. Norman alludes to these trifling mat

ters because they lead up to more import-

ant ones. He says the American bicycle

is selling all over Europe because the

stupid manufacturers there doggedly in-

sist that a machine weighing less than

thirty pounds is unsafe. He declares that

he has ridden an American twenty-five-

pound machine for three years without

ish ones in foreign markets. American

outstripping England at a very rapid rate.

ica to give it to them, while England sticks

And this keen English observer finds an-

other thing, and that is that our advance-

ment in mechanical ingenuity and commer-

cial enterprise has not been at the expense

of the growth of good taste and the in-

tellectual qualities. "In domestic archi-

tecture," he says, "America has made

great strides during the past few years,

and to-day she is unsurpassed, even by

England, the land of the beautiful home

There is a street car terminus in Wash-

ington more attractive to the eye for

is shown by American publishers in the

to be found in Europe. American women

than any women outside of Paris. And

this leads me to my second reflection. Un-

ican women is growing taller and stronger

and handsomer. During the twenty-two

years I have visited the United States :

have noticed this gradual development.

Greatly daring, I express the opinion that,

in the world, no gathering of more

beautiful women can be seen than in

the halls of the Waldorf hotel any aft-

ernoon between 5 and 6. Columbia is put-

ting on beauty as a garment. When her

and her features, she shall be called Helen,

and, like her of Troy, confer immortality

WHEN TO MARKET WHEAT.

farmer in Ellis county, Kas., who asks

many undeterminable influences at work

upon the wheat market that an authorita-

any source is impossible, and we must de-

cline to offer advice to this correspond

However, there are certain facts readily

at hand which the farmers will find useful

in forming opinions for themselves. For

the past four years the wheat crop of the

world has been diminishing, and this should

be taken into account in connection with

the fact that wheat consumers have been

increasing. The average crop for five years

was 2,471,230,834 bushels, of which the crop

of 1897 was 221,000,000 bushels short. Each

year the reserves carried over have been

growing a little less until the bins of the

world must be well nigh empty. Of the

world's crop the greatest amount America

has ever produced in one year was less

than \$6,000,000 bushels, and the average

for the past five years has been but 516,-

367,000 bushels, or less than one-fifth of the

world's total yield. In the year just closed

we exported 210,000,000 bushels, and it is not

likely that of the present supposed phe-

nomenal crop we will be able to expor-

much more, as the ratio of consumption at

home probably will correspond with the

increase in yield. While the bins of Eu-

rope are avowedly empty we ourselves

have less old wheat in sight than in any

ent and other farmer readers.

The Journal is in receipt of a letter from a

with a kiss."

voice becomes as attractive as her figure

the world back.

from Massachusetts."

In other words, the great crop that we are expecting in this country is not of itself sufficient to overcome the deficiencies in the world's supply, and therefore it will not depress the market in the manner the prophets of evil would have us believe. As to prices, no one can tell. The conditions are present for fair prices on an average through the market year, but when the best prices may be obtainable is another question. As a rule the opening price for a new crop feels the natural depression attending the marketing of large quantities, but there have been instances when the opening price exceeded the average price for the full crop year.

There is one bit of advice which safely may be offered the Kansas farmers They should hold some portions of their crop, independent of the market conditions, until another crop is in sight and fairly well assured. They are well enough off now to be able to practice a little foresight. They are not under the necessity of pouring all their crop into the markets at once, and it is safe to say that the man who holds at least a portion of his wheat for the winter market will lose nothing in the operation, and he may make a ten-strike.

Watson should be given a powerful fleet and should be started for Spain as early as possible. It took the Spaniards a long time to get the Dewcy victory through their heads, and they have not yet learned that Cervera's squadron has been destroyed. If, like the Missourians, they must be "shown," we ought to lose no time in giving them a demonstration on building; therefore I am taking home a the Spanish coast. Incidentally it might supply of small objects and a collection of enhance our standing a little if several other European powers would avail themselves of the opportunity to take observations.

If General Linares is afraid to surrender and return to Spain, let him give up and make his home in the United States. He looks like a thoroughbred and fought like ized farming for you. We stand virtually a hero, and might make a pretty good American citizen.

Every English farm laborer believes that The list of American heroes has been so greatly augmented that a complete revision of the various "graf" pictures will be necessary before the opening of the next show season.

Cut green bones form one of the valuable President McKinley is not wasting any foods for poultry. There is not, to the best time walting for voluntary proposals of of my belief, a green-bone cutter in the peace. He confidently expects a forced ex-United Kingdom. I have just ordered one pression by and by, however.

> Camara must have heard the news from Santiago. He is getting away from Watson as fast as the regulations of the Suez canal will permit.

The present war will give us the credit of showing more consideration for our en emies than Spain shows for her defenders

Lieutenant Wainwright was entitled to

single breakage. American electrical the distinction of being the first to remachinery is going all over the world. mark. "The Maine has been avenged." American locomotives are beating the Brit-Even the most ardent admirer of Admining machinery is without a rival, and

miral Sampson will not begrudge Commo dore Schley his share of the glory. The reports show that more lives were

lost in celebrating history on the Fourth than in making it on that day. Some of the "rough riders" have fallen He asserts that the world wants the best | in battle, but five additional troops are

and that it is the constant effort of Amer- the way to Santiago. in the ruts of antiquity and tries to hold! When we get settled in the Philippines we shall have Fourth of July events re

ported promptly.

If we are to get Hobson by exchange we can afford to be liberal.

The displacement of the Spanish navy has been greatly increased.

The interview with Cervera is brief, but it explains why.

KANSAS TOPICS.

San Francisco Chronicle: Lieutenant W. A. Deford has forfeited his position as adjutant of the Kansas regiment and has been assigned to Company K as first lieu-

San Francisco Chronicle: Lieutenant Colonel Little, of the Kansas regiment, is seriously ill and is being attended by two of the regimental surgeons at 1315 Van Ness avenue, the residence of a family which met Little in Cairo, Egypt the lieutenant colonel was United States consul general at that place.

Jerry Simpson should come out with an interview proudly calling attention to the fact that wheat is only 115 per cent higher than he said it would be in the event of McKinley's election. That is quite closenough to form a Populist vindication.

Governor Stanley already is tasting the delights of fame and prominence. A Wichita manufacturer has named a brand of cigars for him.

Miss Mayme Getman displayed her abilaccomplish that sort of thing when

she led Mr. C. W. French to the altar at The editor of the Conway Springs Star ants to know if that new baby down at

The Great Bend Tribune admits that the naming of that new artificial lake for Bryan might result in its never drying up,

the house is entirely valid without an

but it fears that it will be too shallow. Here is another nice little inconsistency in the Populist platform. In one resolu-tion the national platform of 1896 is inlorsed from beginning to end. In the next resolution the issue of government bonds for any purpose is agorously denounced. The Populist national platform of 1896 in dorsed the issue of bonds by congress at any time the necessity arose, but objected

to the issue of bonds by the president and

is secretaries without an act of congress.

vention denounced the kind of bonds issued

In other words, the Populist national con-

during the Populist and Democratic admin

stration, and indersed the kind of bonds just issued for war purposes. Governor Leedy ought to call his Popu list state convention together again and epeat the speech in which he declared that McKinley, Sampson, Shafter were pursuing a dilly-dally policy with the purpose of continuing the war until after the next election in hope of again being placed in power on account of their was records. And there are two or three other copperhead speeches that we hope the governor will repeat at his earliest opportun-

"There is a lot of newspaper talk about the batch of recruits that left Paola lining up on the depot platform and the girls marching down the line kissing them goodsays the Osawatomie Graphic, "but t does not seem to be generally known that an entire Missouri Pacific freight crew was

but enjoying it more than a dog fight. The fireman was the only disappointed man in the lot; he was a little late catching on, but he made a full hand after he got a

J. Y. Callahan, the Oklahoma Pop congressman, having been forced by public sentiment to withdraw the appointment of the son of an Ohio millionaire as cadet in West Point, appointed an Oklahoma boy who has now failed to pass the preliminary examination. This necessitates another se lection, and Mr. Callahan announces by letter that he will open the place to competitive examination. All who enter the contest, says the congressman, must be recommended by good silver men and be between the age of 17 and 22 years, and then he adds: "I do not agree to appoint the party holding the highest grade, but the one I believe to possess the highest qualifications." That is to say, this congressman bars all Republicans from his competitive examination, and will appoint the one who shows himself to be the biggest lunatic on silver.

A young woman of Humboldt was de clared insane by a jury at Iola the other day, and the Register says that the prin cipal testimony was to the effect that she believed she had the whole world at her feet and could make people do as she desired. If this be a hallucination it is not without facts to sustain it, for those Humboldt girls are well nigh irresistible.

Those California people have not ye ceased making sport of the ragged condition in which Governor Leedy sent the Kansas troops to war. Surgeon Huffman, of Columbus, who is with the Kansas regi ment, writes that he and some of his brother officers attended a theater in San Francisco the other night. In the course of the play a court scene was presented on the stage. The jury, a ragged and sorry-looking gang, came straggling in and took their places in the jury box. Pres ently the judge turned to them and looking over their tatters said:
"Where did you come from?"

"From Kansas," meekly replied the foreman, whereupon the audience howled, and Dr. Huffman and his companions left the theater in a rage.

The following article from the Osawatomie Graphic will give some idea of the manner in which the Populists are conducting the state institutions:

"I. E. Page, the asylum bookkeeper, expects to go to his farm in Pratt county soon to spend some time with his children. The Pop board of charities held Mr Page here last year until he had educated a bookkeeper for them. The young man was kept on the books as an attendant a \$25 a month while he was acquiring an education. This accomplished, the board had no further use for Mr. Page. But the young man that succeeded him had the nisfortune to get caught entertaining lady company in his room at an unseemly hou of the night, and had to tear himself loose from the joys of foraging off the state. Mr. Page was recalled and another reform politician placed under his charge at \$25 per month while he was acquiring a business education. This completed, Mr Page has to go again. It is worth remark ing that when he first came to the asylum as its bookkeeper he took charge of the books the next day. He did not draw pay as an attendant for two or three month while he was learning the business."

This tender hearted epistle from Gunner Frank Deeds, a Lincoln county boy who is on the battleship Iowa, reveals the Kansas fighting man in quite a new light "I do not like this war business as much as I thought I should. It is not the fighting that I dislike so much as the hard life hard work and no liberty. And it is pretty hard to destroy a nice city. To creep up under cover of darkness and, just us so as it gets light enough, to fire upon it with these big guns-fire shells into their forts that weigh hundreds of pounds and have eighty pounds of powder in them. We know that we destroyed the city, for we could see it burning a long time after we

stopped firing into it. ing firecrackers in the pale sorrel whiskers of that eminent military authority, Colonel Marsh Murdock. Here is a sample from the Lyons Republican: With every day that passes over our heads, we are more and more convinced that the Wichita Eagle should be placed in supreme command of our entire army and navy-if not of the whole universe. It is the only authority on top of this green earth that knows all about it-just what should be done, how, and where. We have suspected this for a long time but it grows every day more and more apparent. Just a few days ago this all-wise Eagle remarked: "Mile should have gone to Cuba on the first transport; ditto Merritt on the Charleston to the Philippines. He who would lead should avoid remaining in the rear."

Of course he should-they should. Mile commander of all the armies of the United States, to be sure, but of course he could look after them all from Cuba-with the cables all cut-just as well as from this country. He could send troops to Manila, and to Santiago, and to Porto Rico, and to wherever they should happen to be needed, just as well if he were in Cuba as if he were here. Of course he could-or at least the Wichita Eagle could.

Miles should have gone on the first trans port. Of course he should. It is not the ordinary way for a general to go off without waiting to see that his army follow: him, or that it is in a condition to follow or that he has any army at all, but that makes no difference. The Eagle has spok en and so it should be done.

Merritt, too, is in the same condemnation He has been ready to go to the Philippines He has been impatient at the delay. The transports for his troops were not and could not be made ready any faster than they were. But what of that? He should have gone. The Wichita Eagle says so, and the Wichita Eagle knows. might have taken a canoe or raft of logs, or perhaps he could have swam the pond At any rate he should have gone. It is very evident that this war will never be carried on as it should be until the Wichita Eagle is in charge. We suggest that it be at once elevated to the place it is so well fitted to fill-the office of commander-inchief of the army and navy of the United

MISSOURI POINTS.

in Kansas City, if not 'just a little rise,' Webster Davis would have been given had ne attended the Greene county convention in Springfield, Saturday, the Republican

their possession written authority from the absent warrior himself for the exploitation of a boom for Major Williams, of the Second Missouri volunteers, for the Repub ican congressional nomination in the Fifteenth district.

"There is no telling, of course, what th Democratic party of Misouri may do, but re hardly think the name of Mr. David Bawl, of Jo Bowers' county, will ever head a Democratic state ticket." Colonel George Martin ventures to guess.

That story of the \$40-a-day rate at the Springfield hotel during the coming Democratic convention may not be true, but it has already had a far-reaching effect in ne direction. The list of candidates for raliroad commissioner is said to have shrunk to fifteen from the original 477.

Judge Rudolph Hirzel is promised the Republican nomination for governor, after he has served a while longer on the circuit bench, by the Franklin County Tribune, The judge's decisions are rarely reversed, and his party standing is of the best. The perialism. Events may lead to imperialism

imber

H. J. Simmons, a prominent North Missouri Democrat, who is now editor of the Courier, at Clarence, and mayor of the town as well, intimates to his friends throughout the state that the duties of the chief clerkship of the next house added to his present work really wouldn't overburden him.

What a sort of put-that-in-your-pipe and-smoke-it-Mr.-Cooney air. the Springfield Republican jauntily tosses off the following: "W. G. Robertson will be nominated by the Republicans at Sedalia and elected to congress by the voters of the Seventh district. This is not only official but confidential."

The Argus Rifles, Brookfield's crack military organization, which has been accepted, under the command of Captain Goldman, as Company A. of the new Sixth regiment. expect to start for the front the latter part of the week, stopping a few weeks at Jefferson barracks for drill and then going to Chickamauga. The organization includes the flower of Linn county youth and is certain to make a gallant record if given half a chance. A unique feature of one of the private

Fourth of July celebrations at St. Joe Monday was the flagraising on the lawn of Mr. W. P. Robinson, in the presence of about fifty guests. "Old Glory." ped and folded as it is on ships when it is holsted through the rigging, was run up to the top of a ninety-foot pole. Three little girls then pulled the cords that released the starry emblem, and as it unfurled itself three pigeons, colored red, white and blue, were set free, and a hundrd little flags were wafted in all directions.

The consensus of opinion among the prophets of Popocracy as interpreted by Charley Green, of the Brookfield Argus, accords to Marshall the supreme courtship nomination, for the long term, on the first ballot, with the short term between Halliburton and Ramey, while for the school superintendency a neck-and-neck race between Carrington and Spencer is looked for. Among all the sages interviewed, however, not one, it is said, would venture a ruess at the name of the fellow who i likely to carry off the nomination for the railroad commissionership.

Two paragraphs among the resolutions adopted by the Republicans of Greene county at their convention in Springfield the other day read as follows: "Belleving that the best interests of the Republican party of Missouri will be promoted by the election of a chairman of the state committee from the interior of the state, we most heartily indorse the Hon, T. J. Alk ens, of Polk county, for this position. We recognize in Mr. Aikens a man of high executive ability, and commend him to the party of the state for their favorable con-sideration. * * * We point with pride to the record of the Hon. Webster Davis and heartily indorse the selection of Missouri's favorite son by President McKinley for the osition of assistant secretary of the interior; that in the person of Webster Davis Missouri has an exponent of Republican principles of which the Republicans of Greene county are especially proud."

Bert Northrup is a Springfield boy who not long ago became a member of the Eleventh United States infantry, the recruits for which were sent first to Fort McPherson and afterward to Tampa. In a letter from the latter place to the Leader-Democrat he relates entertainingly ome of his experiences since he entered given herewith: "There are at least 30 000 oldiers in camp here, all anxiously waiting for orders to move and go on board transports, some wanting to go to Cuba, some to Porto Rico, some to the Philippines and some are homesick, and in fact, no one is Yesterday was muster day. atisfied. Everybody signed the payroll. Many thousand souls were made happy to think that they will soon receive their month's pay. and in fact most of them, as well as myself, are badly in need of the same. There smoking tobacco. After one poor fellow mented to death. It is not like sitting at home in an easy chair and taking a cial smoke. It like this: 'Ha, Jack, give ne a light.' 'Say, Sport, please give me 'Say, Sport, have you got smoking?" Ha, fellow, give me a chew, and so on. I sat and watched one poo fellow the other evening. After he had als cigarette lit he gave away fifty-two lights to others, and I know he enjoyed his smoke. We had a nice little forced march last Thursday of six miles. We marched out to Palmetto beach for target practice through sand four or five inches vet if it had not been for the load we had to carry on our backs. It consists of one shelter tent, one blanket, one poncho, one haversack, one canteen, one gun, one belt and bayonet and 100 rounds of ammunition, two pairs of shoes and two suits of under-clothes. If you don't think it will weigh nuch you ought to just try it once. There is nice scenery here. One would almost think he was dreaming to just look around While we were out at target practice there was a large sea serpent appeared at the iso. I will have to tell you of our army dog, Bum, who is the bravest soldier in the field. While we were firing at the Spa target at a distance of 200 yards old 'Bum' was jumping and rearing and plunging i after each ball that struck the water. At last old 'Bum' got in the he target and was pierced through the body with a steel jacket ball. The boys picked im up and took him to the hospital for treatment. The doctor gave him pills, just he does each patient that goes to him

for treatment." From a Friendly Point of View.

rom the Philadelphia Press. The letter from Henry Norman, in which he summarizes his impressions of the Inited States, gained on his recent visit is an interesting war document. It is altogether comforting to see yourselves as others see you if the "others" hold the mirror up in all kindliness—nay, in admira-This Norman does. He has ever liked us, and has not hesitated to say so And for years he has been the one Englishman whose point of view as to Amercan emotions, beliefs and policies neede little correction. His present outline of what he conceives the new "American revdution" is therefore for this reason significant, since it is the indirect result of familiarity of years and the direct result of the study of the moment.

All that he says of our unpreparedness for war is said in good spirit, and will be so taken; his recognition of the unanimity of all classes and conditions for the war is decided and complimentary. his general description of the situation most accurate. Of his three main points two none will dispute, that we shall become a great armed power (naval) and hat our understanding with England will become a marked factor in the future of both countries. But the second point h makes, that we shall perforce become a colonizing nation, is not so happy a proph ecy nor so sure a detail of the "revolu-tion." And it is curious that so observing man as Mr. Norman did not see that this subject of colonization was still an open ne with the American government and the American people

A better description of the situation would have been to say that the government and the people intend to do their whole duty by the struggling people they have freed, or are freeing; that they will do this duty not by compelling or anticipating events, but by meeting the issues as they arise as events indicate what duty lies before them. This may mean colonies, and it may not. Expansion there must be. Expansion there will be, but that is a far different thing from a cut and dried policy of colonial im

Tribune might have selected less available, in the best sense of the word, and the 'new revolution" may be as decided as Mr. Norman suggests; but if it be it will be through no craze for new things, but in all soberness and with a high sense of the responsibilities of the day and hour.

From the Baltimore Sun (Ind. Dem.). Spain has, against her will, been forced upon the silver basis, and from that to the paper basis, so that through adversity she now realizes the fond hopes entertained by our Populistic orators in the campaign

Spain has now an amply depreciated cur-

of 1896 for the United States.

rency. Her dollar, or peseta, is no longer worth too much. Prices are as high as Mr. William Jennings Bryan could wish, but still the Spanish laborer is not satisfied. Consul Sprague reports that the necessities of life are greatly advanced in price near Gibraltar, owing to the depreciation of the peseta. Coal heavers have in consequence struck for higher wages. They were offered a 25 per cent advance, but had the bad taste to demand pay in British gold. Silver, we are told, is the poor man's money. Sen ator Stewart states in his new book, on the "Functions of Money," that "silver i the money of those who create the wealth of a nation in time of peace and fight its battles in time of war." On the other hand, "gold is such a confirmed traitor that every civilized nation in the world has been compelled to banish it in times of great emer-

gency. Spain got rid of its vellow traitor, but the coal heavers want it back. They were at length, however, forced to agree to compromise and "receive 50 per cent on the sterling exchange of the day, which is to be known by applying each day at the They take their fifty-cent dolpostoffice. lars unwillingly, though they get more of them than they did formerly, and would exact gold if they could.

Peculiar People.

From the New York Sun.
Advocates of Philippine annexation who oppose Hawaii are like men who advise the use of big guns in battle, but not small bores. Mere opponents of Hawaii represent the view that in the great international world struggle for progress and supremacy no guns should be used at all. They

rather give up the contest. Anti-annexationists complacently enjoy for the present what they have inherited and murmur sleepily, "Let the future look out for itself. There will be nothing new in it. If there should be we must let it

The sooner that this, the most progress ive and hopeful nation in the world, is got out of the grasp of the obstructive and the hopeless, the better for all.

When a Big Gun Goes Off. From the Philadelphia Times. Not one man in ten thousand has a clear dea of just what happens when a big cannon is fired. The physical manifestations are nur erous. Even professors of chem istry and physics are stumped when they want to differentiate all the gases set loose and the peculiar effects they induce. The puff of whitish smoke, the flash of fire, the dim image of the flying projectile, the roar and the recoil are all familiar, but back of these is a complex mass of ph ena most bewildering to the mind of any but an artillery expert.

First, the cubes, disks, hexagons or irreg-ular lumps of powder are chemically transformed into a powerful, expanding gas the instant firing takes place. Then there are innumerable by-products that even chemists do not understand.

The explosion of gunpowder is divided in to three distinct stages, called the ignition, inflammation, and combustion. The ignition is the setting on fire of the first grain while the inflammation is the spreading the flame over the surface of the powder and from the point of ignition. Co tion is the burning up of each grain. The value of gunpowder is due to the fact that when subjected to sufficient heat it become a gas which expands with frightful rapidity. The so-called explosion that takes place when a match is touched to gunpowder is merely a chemical change, during which there is a sudden evolution of gases from

It has been calculated that ordinary gunpowder on exploding expands about 3,000 times or fills a space this much larger as chemical change takes place in a closed vessel the expansion may be made to do a work like that of forcing a projectile along the bore of the great gun or test tube in the line of least resistance.

The hardest work a gunner is called upon to do is to stand the tremendous shock. The forces exerted by these gases in expand ing seem to radiate in all directions from the cannon, as ripples are caused by drop ping a pebble in a pool of still water. As a matter of fact, it has been discovered that these lines of forces are exceedingly complicated affairs, and play very queer pranks about the cannon. As a result few peo most dangerous position for a gunner to take beside his gun. In the case of the great thirteen-inch guns on our monitors a position back of the gun is much easier than one nearer the muzzle.

The Lesson of 1844.

From the New York Sun. To the Editor:-You have recently given a part of the history of the annexation of Texas. Will you allow one who can say with Caesar, "all of which I saw," etc., to add a little more to the said history? The opposition to the admission of Texas was more on account of the "slavery question." which then, beginning to influence politics dominated them sixteen years later. Men like Horace Greeley opposed the admission of Texas into the Union because would upset the equilibrium of the United States senate.

Accordingly, in 1844, before the national nominating conventions were held, letters were written to Van Buren and Clay, asking them to give their opinions about the nexation of Texas. Both of these celebrated men, knowing

the influence and power of New England in the nomination conventions, wrote let ters deprecating or opposing the admission

Van Buren's letter cost him the nomina tion, Clay's cost him his election. Polk be-came president. California, Nevada, Arizona, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico became integral parts of the American Union, be

Well, let presidential candidates learn he lesson of 1844. W. J. Bryan has dug his presidential grave deep. It was in the days that the well known phrase "manifest destiny" was first promulgated. Translated into more religious language it is Provi

Papa's First.

rom the Washington Star "Talk about bright bables!" exclaimed the proud father. "Talk about children who are going to be big men some day!" "But isn't it rather early to prophesy He can't talk yet."
"Can't talk! Just listen to him! Of

course he doesn't say anything, but that's the beauty of it. He is a natural born fili-

Qualified.

com the Indianapolis Journal. Watts-"I feer the Spanish have not the malifications for good soldiers, barring bravery.

Potts-"I don't uphold the Spanish, but you must admit that their marksmanship minently fits them for police duty." His Personal Experience.

rom the Cleveland Leader. "We've all heard a good deal about lovit first sight, and read of it in stories, but did you ever really know of a case?" "Yes, I was once introduced to a girl whose father, as I happened to know at the time, had millions."

A Good Excuse.

from the Chicago News. Judge-"What excuse had you for drink-Prisoner-"I was dry, your honor.

WHEAT.

Behold a billowy sea of golden spears That to and fro in every breeze that blows Tosses its amber waves, and proudly shows Bright scarlet popples when the warm wind veers Hearken and lo' there falls upon the cars

A song as mellow as the one that rose From Boaz' fields at daytime's drower clos-And thrilled his heart in those dim Hebrew years And the smart mower, leaning on his scythe

Thinks, as his eyes with love light brim and glow That she who sings, the while the bright beams fade, is far diviner than the levely maid Who gleaned in fields Judean long ago.

LISTENING.

She listen'd like a cushat dove That listens to its mate alone Soe listen'd like a cushat dove

That loves but only one. Not fair as men would recken fair Nor noble as they count the lim-Only as graceful as a bough, And tendrils of the vine: Only as noble as sweet five

And downcast were her dovelike eyes And downcast was her tender check. Her pulses flutter'd like a dove

To hear him speak. -C. G. Rosetti

"LIKE UNTO A WINTER'S DAY." Man's-life in like unto a winter's day-Some break their fast and so depart away others stay dinner, then depart full fed. The longest age but sups and goes to bed

OF CURRENT INTEREST. "So large are the returns in New York's

fashionable hotels and restaurants that waiters pay the proprietors for the privilege of 'milking the public'-to use a curracecourse phrase," writes Smith in the Press. "Some have been the head waiter to obtain employment knowing full well that they could make it back and four times over in tips alone That would mean an earning capacity of \$150 a month, which is easy for a firstclass man. Well born young men from college or university say: 'Oh, I couldn't think of walting; it is a menial employment. What would the folks say? Certain indigent students of Yale and Harvard tried it a few years ago in vacation time in the mountains, and their earnings help-ed them through college. They were pointed to with pride by 70,000,000 Americans. do not venture the assertion that one of them became a professional waiter, but I'll bet that many of them are earning less o-day than walters in the Waldorf-Astoria Del's, the Holland house, the Hoffman, Sherry's, the Savoy, the Plaza, the Netherland or any other popular and high-class place. Suppose we start very low and see how tips pile up. Let a waiter have twenty guests to look after in the course of the day, and ten give him quarters, five haives, three fifteen cents and two dimes-for it is impossible to get more than a dime out of a percentage of the public is \$169.50 a month. Is the estimate too arge? Cut it half in two and you have \$84.75. The so-called rule of 10 per cent of the amount of the bill for a tip obtains only among the lower classes, or 'reduced

Rear Admiral Arthur Khyvet Wilson, ontroller in the British admiralty, won is Victoria cross in the following manner: In 1884 he was in the Soudan campaign, and was with the naval brigade at El Teb. At the most critical moment of the action a gap was made in the British square, and half a dozen dervishes rushed at it to break in. Captain Wilson, who was near the spot, moved out alone to meet them. His sword broke in cutting one man down, but Wilson held his grou knocking the dervishes down one after the other with his fist. He escaped practically unharmed, and the square closed up

and rescued the gallant officer. George W. Cable has lately altered his appearance by shaving off his beard and leaving only a mustache, which gives him a decidedly military appearance, notwithof figure. It is not generally known the povelist was a cavalryman in the Confederate service. He has given readers a glimpse of his life at that youthful period in "Dr. Sevier." Mr. Cable is about to return to the great conflict and will utilize his leisure in England by writing a novel based on his personal experiences in the

Trains are to cross the English channe without a bridge or a tunnel, if a recently proposed scheme can be made to work. It is to build a submarine track 100 feet wide along the bottom from Dover to Calais, and to run a kind of tower upon it by electricity. The top of the tower would be a platform 500 feet long by 50 feet wide. A little railroad on this principle running between Brighton and Rottingdean has be wrecked more than once by storms. The

Stationers are showing a new design n receptacles for note paper and envelopes and is made of cardboard, leather or wood tinted black, blue, buff or red. Note paper is shown in blue, regimental gray and white, with full lines of red and blue set all round the edges, which are further adorned with an army or navy flag, the American and Cuban flags crossed, or the insignia of a favorite regiment.

Up to the end of 1897 Russia had exher great Siberian railway. Between this and 1900 an outlay of another \$100,000,000 is expected, when the road will be in running order, with through trains from St. Peters-lurg to the Pacific, opening one of the most important commercial channels in the world and a new and spacious page in Russian political commercial history.

There was lately graduated from Grafton Hall, an Episcopal girls' school in Fond du Lac, Wis. Miss Lois Minnie Cornelius, an Oneida Indian, who is a direct descendant of a long line of chiefs, her grandfather having been the celebrated S dore. She is a good Latin and Greek scholar and has compiled a grammar of the Oneida language. Mason Mitchell, reported wounded at

Santiago, is the only enlisted actor in the ranks from New York. He is a well known comedian (having appeared in Kansas City ot very long ago with Willie Collier, as the warden in "The Man from Mexico). nd joined the rough riders early in the stage of their organization. Judge Thomas M. Cooley, the noted au-

hority on constitutional law, who has been at a private sanitarium at Pontiac, Mich., a year, has returned to Ann Arbor. He shows considerable improvement physically, but mentally he is in about the same condition as when he first broke down.

It is now definitely announced that all arrangements have been made for Bern hardt's production of "Hamlet" in London the request of the Prince of Wales, and the character should be played.

Mrs. Jane Marsh Parker, a remonstrant against equal suffrage, has founded, at Rochester, N. Y., a club called "The Fort-nightly Ignorance Club." Its motto is: "We know nothing, but seek knowledge." Miss Susan B. Anthony is an honorary Prince Hohenlohe, the imperial chancel-

lor, although nearly 80 years old, is learn-ing to ride the bleycle. Thus far he has confined his rides to the private grou surrounding the chancellery. E. H. R. Green, the son of Hettie Green,

is the president of the Tarpon Club in Texas, the richest club in the world. On the honorary membership rolls are Senator